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BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA

VOL.4 NO.3 1982 ISSN 0707-3674

UNIT

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AVANT-PROPOS

Le but envisagé par la publication de CANHEALTH est de fournir un receuil du"contenu canadien" du travail des bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé et de tenter de situer ces bibliothèques dans le plus large contexte canadien et nord-américain CANHEALTH n'est pas un manuel de procédures et ne devrait pas être considéré comme remède universel à tous vos problèmes bibliothécaires. Cependant, on espère qu'il sera utile à ceux qui travaillent dans des bibliothèques canadiennes pour les aider à découvrir les rapprochements et les différences qui existent entre elles et vis à vis les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé aux Etats-Unis. Nous aimerions aussi répandre des renseignements qui touchent sur des ouvrages de référence, des fournisseurs et des modes de procéder particulièrement canadiens.

Cet ouvrage est basé sur le Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Service and Sources écrit pay Phyllis Russell et publié en 1974 par la Canadian Library Association, et sur des épreuves préparatoires à une révision rédigées par Martha Stone en 1978/79. Lorsque cette série d'articles aura paru au complet, l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada envisage d'en publier une édition révisée et de les réunir dans un volume. Ceci marquera l'occasion de la première publication d'un ouvrage exprès par l'Association et doit être vu comme un effort en commun qui exige la collaboration de tous les membres. Nous encourageons nos membres de chapitres de nous faire part de leurs commentaires et des corrections à apporter, pour assurer que les renseignements fournis sont à la fois exacts et utiles. Le produit final devrait être le résultat d'un effort coopératif, alors s'il vous plaît aidez-nous.

Nous sommes dans l'obligeance de nous excuser auprès de nos collègues francophones pour la nature unilingue de cette publication. Nous avons l'intention de publier la version finale dans les deux langues. Cependant, le coût de traduction et le temps requis ne nous permettent pas de produire les chapitres préparatoires dans le deux langues.

P R E F A C E

The purpose of CANHEALTH is to provide Canadian health libraries with a source for the "Canadian content" of their work,and to attempt to show how health libraries in Canada fit into the wider Canadian and North American context. CANHEALTH is not a library manual, and it should not be seen as the panacea for all a library's problems. We hope, however, that it will help those who work in Canadian libraries to discover the many differences and similarities which exist between their own libraries and health libraries in the United States. We hope they will also become acquainted with particular Canadian reference tools, suppliers and procedures of which they were not aware.

The present work is based on the Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Services and Sources written by Phyllis Russell and published by the Canadian Library Association in 1974, and on preliminary drafts of a revision prepared by Martha Stone in 1978/79. When this series of articles is completed the Canadian Health Libraries Association hopes to publish a revised edition in one volume. This will be the first "occasional paper" published by the Association, and it should be a joint effort shared by all membership. We urge Chapter members to take particular responsibility to send us corrections and comments, in order that the facts can be both correct and useful The final product should be the result of a cooperative effort by all of us. Please help.

We apologize to our francophone colleagues for the unilingual nature of this work as it now appears. We intend that the final version will also appear in French. The costs of translation in both time and money, however, make it impractical to produce the draft chapters in both languages.

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THE EMPHASIS IS ON CANADA

Canadian health care is unique. Those of us who manage information services for health professionals in Canada must adjust to the realities of universal health care, provincial differences and the invisibility of many library activities in the total health structure. Moreover, running a health sciences library is a unique form of library service. A health library is a special library with a difference. It has characteristics which reach into the domains of both the academic and the public library. The features which draw health sciences libraries together, no matter what kind of institution they serve, are probably three: their knowledge base, their clientele, and their sense of community. How these three library service characteristics fit into a health field which is specifically Canadian is the theme of this publication, and the reason for its being.

Scope

Our purpose is not to write another handbook about managing a health sciences library. There are plenty of those, including some good Canadian ones. Our purpose is to gather in one place the information resources and services used regularly in the course of health sciences library service, which are strictly Canadian, and/or specifically useful in Canada. This is not even an original idea; it has been done before. This is merely an update of Phyllis Russell's earlier Guide.

The task is an obvious one to be undertaken by members of the Canadian Health Libraries Association which has been formed since that was written. In undertaking it, our objective is to outline the structure of the health sciences library community in Canada, and to identify Canadian publications and services which are useful to all of us, as well as their sources in Ottawa, the provincial capitals, and elsewhere. If we are to provide information services for Canadian health care planners and practitioners, an awareness of Royal Commission reports, Health Council reports, new legislation, and other government documents, continuations and statistics can make our lives easier. In addition, we hope to pinpoint

networking activities across Canada, both those which are designed on a national or international scale, and those which are more modest local or regional developments. Some of these spin off publications and/or continuing education programs which are worthy of note.

In the matter of bibliographic references our aim is not completeness, but usefulness. Where American or British publications are indispensible in Canada, we will try to list them. Our real concern is to gather together in one place whatever is available in Canada, and relevant to our work in the Canadian health field.

To some of us many of these resources are already known in whole or in part. Russell's Guide is not entirely out of date, even now. However, even the most knowledgeable among us generally specialize in one area of health library work. In other areas our knowledge may be sketchy at best. Most of us also tend to spend our working lives in one particular region of Canada. Even in our own field our awareness of activities in other parts of the country may be hazy. In addition, those of our colleagues who come fresh into the health field, whether or not they are trained as librarians or library technicians, must start somewhere to plug themselves into the sytem. The Canadian Health Libraries Association itself can be helpful to newcomers only if the organization is known to them.

Characteristics

What is it that is unique about health sciences libraries? Many teachers of library science find this a difficult question to answer. Health sciences libraries are normally run according to accepted library science principles. If the library is embedded in an institution which demands strong management skills in order to retain its identity, this is not very different from special libraries in the industrial sector. To be sure, the content of health sciences collections is specialized, and the bibliographic control of the literature, which has been developed by the National Library of Medcine in Washington, D.C., based on its Index Medicus, is outstanding. But, apart from individual differences in detail, indexes, on-line or off, work essentially the same way. Yet those who work in libraries in the health field are aware that there are qualities to their day-to-day work which make it more absorbing and more satisfying than the usual nine-to-five routine.

What are these qualities? Are they important differences? For one thing, working in the health field involves a strong sense of participation which is a far cry from the traditional image of a cataloger detached from the world and almost hidden behind a pile of books, while analyzing the literature in a quiet corner. This sense of participation comes from two separate sources. One is the nature of the institutions where most health libraries operate; the other is the purpose of all the activity outside the library doors.

In Canada health care is a provincial matter. Hospitals are funded directly from provincial coffers. At the same time there is universal basic coverage of the costs of health services for all Canadians. This immediately establishes a direct interaction between government bodies and both the hospitals and the health professionals. The intermediaries are the professional associations in which the various health practitioners gather for mutual protection and continuing education. In many of these organizations health libraries can be found. And, although the repercussions are considerably muted in the stacks of the academic libraries, universities stand in the same relation to government bodies as do the hospitals. The adversarial politics which result do not by-pass the libraries, where epidemiological statistics and long bibliographies are compiled for supporters of both sides of whatever argument is brewing.

There is also a particular emotional content in the work that health professionals do. At many different levels, all of them are dealing with the welfare of other people. Physical, primarily, but emotional, social and economic factors are all involved, and cannot be ignored. This adds an imperative to all their encounters with each and the patients, and it instills an importance into all the transactions that take place in a health institution. Information transactions with library patrons must be accurate, and often they must be quick as well; it is possible that a life may depend on it.

Users

It is, of course, primarily members of the health professions who use health sciences libraries, in their capacities as students, clinicians or researchers. There is, however, another component of Canadian society which

is becoming increasingly important in the development of health library services. It is the patients themselves, and their families. The questions these people raise, as they attempt to make the health care system work for them, are becoming more and more audible. Information on which to base decisions is the key, and they know it. They offer health sciences libraries a challenging role as intermediaries.

Health sciences libraries used to be thought of in a much narrower sense as medical libraries which served chiefly medical practitioners and students. Historically this came about because it was the physicians who recognized most clearly the need to keep up with new developments in medicine, and who made the effort to see that at least minimal libraries were available. However, that is long past, and the interdisciplinary era is now with us. The line between medicine and the other health disciplines has become much less clear-cut, and the need for both patient care information and continuing education is strong for everyone.

Definition

A health sciences library can perhaps be described, therefore, as a library which contains clinical and related materials to serve the information needs of practitioners of one or more of the health disciplines, as they progress through their student days and into their careers as clinicians or researchers, or both. Such a library provides information resources concerning specific care for individual patients, as well as broader literature coverage of advances in the general field of medicine. It may also provide access to clinically sound public information for patients and their families.

Information Pattern

In Canada the structure of health sciences library interaction is relatively straightforward. There is essentially a three-tiered system in which the academic libraries in the medical schools are the linchpins. These libraries, coupled with one or two exceptional libraries maintained by professional associations, provide the core of health sciences resources in anada. Supporting them are the back-up resources in large government libraries in Ottawa and in one or two of the provincial health ministries.

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is published 5 times per year by the Canadian Health Libraries Association. Opinions expressed herein are those of contributors and the editor and not the CHLA.

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana est publié cinq fois par année par l'Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada. Les articles paraissant dans BMC expriment l'opinion de leurs auteurs ou de la rédaction et non pas celle de l'Association.

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The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadlines for the remaining issues in Volume 4 are: February 4 and April 22, 1983.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dan les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. Les dates limites pour les envois à paraître sont: 4 février et 22 avril, 1983.

FROM THE EDITORS

In 1980, BMC published its first theme issue on the topic of consumer health education (v. 2 #5). Thanks to the hard work of Arlene Greenberg and Pierrette Dubuc as well as the excellent contributions of the authors, this was an interesting issue and it was received enthusiastically by the membership. Following this sterling example, the present editors have decided to attempt more theme-oriented issues for BMC. This issue represents our first tentative footsteps in this direction.

Working in Ottawa, we have been in close contact with libraries which serve the major Canadian health associations. Their collections and services are highly specialized and have provided interesting topics for discussion at meetings of the local CHLA chapter. Brandishing our editorial prerogative, we have invited the librarians representing the medical, nursing, hospital and dental associations to describe their libraries for the benefit of the wider audience. Our colleagues have produced a series of informative, well-written articles, with a minimum of protestation over our arm-twisting tactics!

However due to a series of disturbing events, an article describing the library of the Canadian Hospital Association (CHA) is not available. Even as this issue goes to press, the CHA library has experienced drastic reductions to its staff and services, another victim of the current recession. The staff has been cut back from 2.5 positions to one half-time position. The future of the library appears uncertain and in fact there is a strong possibility that it may close completely. The ultimate cost of replacing these information services to hospital administrators, either through a rejuvenated CHA library or through local hospital collections, will certainly prove staggering. And what will be the cost of administrative decisions made without the requisite background information? We have asked Diane Thomson, CHA, to keep us posted of further developments.

On a more positive note, this issue contains the first installment of the CANHEALTH GUIDE, written and edited by David Crawford and Babs Flower. This is a landmark in CHLA's history, as it represents the Association's first major publication - a guide to the health science library field specific to the Canadian scene. Future installments will appear in BMC as available. Congratulations Babs and David!

The editors would like to hear from anyone interested in providing news items to BMC as correspondents from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec. The next BMC theme issue, (v.4 #5) will be devoted to the topic of oncology. Members interested in or working in this field are requested to contribute suggestions, descriptions of their libraries, brief bibliographies and other related material by April 22, 1983.

Deborah Baillie
Assistant Editor

Bonita Stableford
Editor

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Deborah Baillie
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Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT

- ANN D. NEVILL
President, CHLA

The CHLA Board met on October 2 at the University of Toronto - again in a room kindly provided by the Science and Medicine Library.

We received the final report on the 1982 Conference from Sandra Langlands; in addition to being an intellectual success and a general all-round good time, it also made money for us! The Board felt that one worthwhile use of surplus funds could be financial help for Chapters in providing continuing education courses or workshops. If any of the Chapters are interested in pursuing this idea, please contact me or the Treasurer before February, when the next Board meeting will be held. We shall also investigate the possibility of bringing MLA CE 626-76: Teaching Skills for Library Educators, to Winnipeg as part of the Conference on a subsidized basis in order to increase the number of Canadian qualified CE instructors.

The Winnipeg people have plans well in hand for the 1983 Conference and it promises to be fully as interesting as Saskatoon. The Toronto Medical Libraries Group has agreed to host the 1984 Conference, which means that we shall still meet in conjunction with CLA for that year.

Have a happy holiday season.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

UN MOT DE LA PRESIDENTE

- ANN D. NEVILL
Présidente ABSC

Le Bureau s'est réuni le 2 octobre à l'université de Toronto, de nouveau dans un local généreusement mis à sa disposition par la Bibliothèque de science et de médecine.

Sandra Langlands a présenté son rapport final sur la Conférence de 1982, qui, en plus d'être un succès intellectuel et un point de rencontre des plus agréables, nous a rapporté un surplus financier! Le Bureau a pensé qu'il serait bon de consacrer ce surplus aux Sections pour aider à financer des cours d'éducation permanente et des colloques. Les Sections qui s'intéressent à ce genre d'activité sont priées de communiquer avec moi ou avec la trésorière avant le mois de février, date de la prochaine réunion du Bureau. Nous étudierons également la possibilité d'offrir le cours MLA CE nº 626-76: Teaching Skills for Library Educators a Winnipeg au moment de la Conférence, grâce à une subvention, de façon à augmenter le nombre de Canadiens qui sont reconnus comme moniteurs CE.

À Winnipeg, les préparatifs de la Conférence de 1983 vont bon train et celle-ci suscitera sans doute autant d'intérêt que celle de Saskatoon. Le Groupe des bibliothèques médicales de Toronto a accepté d'organiser la Conférence de 1984, de sorte que nous nous réunirons de nouveau avec la CLA en 1984.

Avec mes meilleurs voeux pour le temps des Fêtes.

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T. CLARENCE ROUTLEY LIBRARY, CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- KATHLEEN BEAUDOIN
Library Manager

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) was founded October 9, 1867, when 164 members of the profession from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia met in Quebec City. At that meeting the first CMA executive committee was elected, with Dr. Charles Tupper as president.[1]

With the founding of the Canadian Medical Association Journal (CMAJ) in 1911 the CMA library was established. Initially, it was based with CMA in Toronto but it moved to Ottawa in 1970 when the new CMA headquarters were opened. At the association's annual meeting in 1982 the archives committee put forward a recommendation that the library be named the T. Clarence Routley Library in memory of one of the greatest forces in the CMA's history. The recommendation was passed by CMA's general council.

The T. Clarence Routley Library is funded solely by CMAJ and the Canadian Journal of Surgery (CJS), which was founded in 1957 and is sponsored by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, though published by the CMA. The primary purpose of the library is to provide the journals' editorial staffs with services that include bibliographic searches, interlibrary loans, circulation and collection of periodicals, verification of all references published in the CMA's two journals and production of indexes for both journals. The library's staff of two also assist the archives committee in the collection, preservation and retrieval of documents and books related to the history of medicine in Canada and to the history of the CMA. As well, the library provides services for the rest of the CMA staff, the association's councils and committees, MD Management Limited (CMA's wholly owned subsidiary) and the membership.

Primarily our library is a journal collection. Through exchange agreements we receive a number of the publications of other national medical associations, and we keep many of these. We keep in addition most of the periodicals published by other Canadian associations. Also included in our collection are journals related to economics and politics, as well as some government documents and a few monographs.

For 1983 we have two major changes planned to increase the library's efficiency and the convenience of its services. First, we will be reorganizing the library in the New Year with a view to increasing our holdings. We plan to place more material in a storage area, thus freeing shelf space needed for current material. Second, starting with volume 128 (January through June 1983) we hope to incorporate the semiannual index for CMAJ into the last issue of each volume rather than having it printed separately, as is now the case for the indexes of both the CMA's journals.

In addition to the library's holdings and the two journals, the CMA has available a number of publications. The Department of Communications offers the CMA Code of Ethics and "Becoming a Doctor" at no charge, "Basic Principles for the Provision of Occupational Health Services" for $.40 and "To Drive? Or not to Drive? the Medical Answer. Guide for Physicians in Determining Fitness to Drive a Motor Vehicle" for $5. MD Management Limited has produced a wide range of publications to advise physicians on practice and financial management.

Reference: 1. MacDermot HE: History of the Canadian Medical Association, 1867-1921, vol 1, Canadian Medical Association, Ottawa, 1935: 33

THE HELEN K. MUSSALLEM LIBRARY OF THE CANADIAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

- LINDA SOLOMON SHIFF
Librarian, CNA

The Canadian Nurses Association (CNA), founded in 1908, is the official national organization for 135,000 professional, registered nurses who are members of the ten provincial nurses' associations, the Northwest Territories nurses' association or the Yukon nurses' association. CNA is a federation of these twelve member associations and is financially supported by membership fees collected by these associations. At the national and international level, CNA is the only body representing and speaking for the organized nursing profession in Canada.

All associations of professional nurses in Canada strive to promote health and conditions conducive to the best possible patient care. Thus, the CNA is continuously concerned with:

- quality and quantity of nurses available to the health team;
- standards of preparation and performance of professional nurses;
- social and economic welfare of nurses;
- advancement of knowledge, techniques and competence within the profession;
- promotion of understanding, unity and good professional citizenship among its members;
- representing and speaking for the organized nursing profession both nationally and internationally.[1]

The affairs of the Association are managed by a 24-member Board of Directors composed of:

- nine directors: the president, president-elect, two vice-presidents and five members-at-large, one elected from each of the five specialized fields of: nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing research and socio-economic welfare;
- twelve directors, one from each of the association members - usually the elected president of each association;
- three public representatives.

Implementation of the Canadian Nurses Association's program is delegated to the executive director and, through her, to the permanent staff of the Association, located at CNA House in Ottawa. All services are provided in the two official languages.

The Helen K. Mussallem Library is the national nursing library for the Canadian Nurses Association Board of Directors, committees, national office staff, association members, and individual members of the association members. Others with a need for resource literature on nursing may be provided assistance when staff time and resources permit. The Library consists of over 14,000 books and documents and subscribes to approximaterly 475 periodicals. The Canadian Nurses

Association Repository Collection of Nursing Studies, 1200 titles, is the collection of masters and doctoral studies carried out by Canadian nurses. Other special collections are biographical files of noted Canadian nurses, a pamphlet collection, Canadian nursing legislation, a photograph collection, listings of Canadian educational programs in nursing, and the archives/ museum of the Canadian Nurses documents as well as artifacts and objects, e.g., pins, caps, uniforms on the history of the Association and of Canadian nursing. Another special collection is the bibliographies which have been compiled for the staff, board, and committees of the Association.

The Library's services include loans of library materials (excluding many items of the special collections), reference services by telephone, letter and personal visit, and photocopies of periodical articles at the prepaid charge of $2.20, 1-10 pages; 22¢ per page for longer articles.

The Library also has an active publications program. The following titles are revised annually and available upon request:

1. Entrance Requirements for Diploma Schools of Nursing and Schools of Practical Nursing.
2. Nursing Programs and Entrance Requirements at Canadian Universities.
3. Continuing Education for Nurses: Short-Term Nursing Courses in Canada.
4. Suggested List of Periodicals in Nursing for the Health Science Library in Canada.
5. List of Canadian Periodicals in Nursing.
6. Index of Canadian Nursing Research ($5.00).

The Library staff welcomes requests for these publications and for the brochures on the Library, the Canadian Nurses Association, and the CNA publications list in which are provided more details on services and publications. Please write to:

Helen K. Mussallem Library
Canadian Nurses Association
50 The Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1E2

1 Canadian Nurses Association. The Canadian Nurses Association Is..... Ottawa, CNA, 1982. (Pamphlet)

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LA BIBLIOTHEQUE HELEN K. MUSSALLEM DE L'ASSOCIATION DES INFIRMIERES ET INFIRMIERS DU CANADA

- LINDA SOLOMON SHIFF
Bibliothécaire, AIIC

L'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada (AIIC) fondée en 1908, est l'organisme national officiel représentant les 135,000 infirmières professionnelles, membres des dix associations provinciales d'infirmières, de l'association des infirmières des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et de l'association des infirmières du Yukon. L'AIIC est une fédération de ces douze associations et est financée par leurs cotisations. Aux niveaux national et international, l'AIIC est le seul organisme représentant la profession infirmière du Canada et parlant en son nom.

Toutes les associations d'infirmières professionnelles du Canada cherchent à promouvoir la santé et tout ce qui peut contribuer à améliorer les soins au malade. L'AIIC se préoccupe donc continuellement:

- de la qualité et de l'importance numérique du personnel infirmier de l'équipe de santé;
- des normes de formation et de compétence des infirmières professionnelles,
- du bien-être socio-économique des infirmières;
- du progrès des connaissances, des techniques et de la compétence au sein de la profession;
- de la promotion, de la compréhension et de l'unité entre ses membres et du dévouement aux intérêts de la profession;
- de son rôle de représentante de la profession infirmière sur les plans national et international.[1]

Les affaires de l'Association sont gérées par un Conseil d'administration de 24 membres formé de:

- neuf administratrices: la présidente, la présidente désignée, deux vice-présidentes et cinq représentantes élues, une pour chacun des domaines spécialisés suivants: formation infirmière, pratique infirmière, administration infirmière recherche infirmière et bien-être socio-économique;
- douze administratices, une pour chaque association membre - habituellement la présidente élue de chaque association;
- trois représentantes du public.

L'application du programme de l'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada relève de la directrice générale ainsi que du personnel permanent de l'Association travaillant à la Maison de l'AIIC à Ottawa. Tous les services sont fournis dans les deux langues officielles. La Bibliothèque Helen K. Mussallem est la bibliothèque nationale des sciences infirmières desservant le conseil d'administration de l'Association, les comités, le personnel du siège social, les associations membres et les membres de celles-ci. Le personnel de la bibliothèque, s'il en a le temps et que ses ressources le lui permettent, est à la disposition des autres personnes qui seraient à la recherche de documents sur ces questions.

La bibliothèque contient plus de 14,000 volumes ou documents et environ 475 périodiques, ainsi que la Collection des études canadiennes en soins infirmiers de l'AIIC, comprenant plus de 1,200 titres. Il s'agit d'une collection d'études

de maîtrise et de doctorat réalisées par des infirmières canadiennes. On retrouve également parmi les collections spéciales des dossiers biographiques d'infirmières canadiennes renommées, des dépliants, les lois canadiennes touchant le domaine infirmier, des dossiers photographiques, des listes des programmes de formation infirmière et les archives de l'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada (collection historique comprenant livres et documents, objets d'artisanat et uniformes etc..portant sur l'histoire de l'Association et des soins infirmiers au Canada) et, enfin, une collection spéciale de bibliographies, compilées à l'intention du personnel, du conseil, ainsi que des comités de l'AIIC.

La bibliothèque offre entre autres des services de prêts (sauf pour ce qui est de certains articles de collections spéciales), de consultation par téléphone, de lettres et de visites personnelles et de photocopie d'articles de périodiques au tarif de $2.20 (1-10 pages); 22¢ par page pour les articles plus longs.

La bibliothèque a un programme de publications dynamique. Les titres suivants, révisés annuellement, sont disponibles sur demande:

1. Conditions d'admission aux écoles décernant le diplôme d'infirmière et d'infirmier et d'infirmière et d'infirmier auxiliare.
2. Programmes d'admission des sciences infirmières et conditions d'admission aux universités du Canada.
3. Formation continue des infirmières et infirmiers: cours de durée limitée en sciences infirmières au Canada.
4. Liste des périodiques à l'intention des infirmières recommandés aux bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé.
5. Liste des périodiques canadiens de sciences infirmières.
6. Index de la recherche infirmière au Canada ($5.00).

Le personnel de la bibliothèque vous enverra avec plaisir ces documents, les dépliants de l'AIIC ou de la bibliothèque et la liste des publications de l'AIIC. Prière de faire parvenir vos demandes à l'adresse suivante:

Bibliothèque Helen K. Mussallem
Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada
50 The Driveway
Ottawa (Ontario)
K2P 1E2

[1] Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada. Présence...., Ottawa, AIIC, 1982 (Dépliant).

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SYDNEY WOOD BRADLEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY, CANADIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

- MARGO BERES HAWLEY
Director, Library Services
Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario
Formerly Librarian, Canadian Dental Association

TRUDI DITROLIO
Librarian, Canadian Dental Association

The Canadian Dental Association was founded in 1902 in Montreal, at a meeting representing Canadian dentists from all provinces and territories. Over the past eighty years, the Association has grown to represent close to 12,000 dentists across Canada. Its main objectives are to promote the science of dentistry and to protect and maintain the interests of the dental profession. As well, the Association aims to encourage dental and oral research, dental education, and public understanding of oral hygiene and health. Dentists in eight provinces of Canada belong to both their provincial associations and the national body. In Ontario and Québec, membership in the Canadian Dental Association is voluntary, with approximately 65% of dentists opting for the dual allegiance.

The Association did not have library facilities until 1951, when it moved into its first national headquarters in Toronto. At that time, a library was established and continued to expand for the next 16 years. In 1967, a landmark date in its history, the library was officially named the Sydney Wood Bradley Memorial Library. This was to honour its benefactor Dr. Bradley, an Ottawa orthodontist, who left the library a $50,000 bequest in his will. Needless to say, the library flourished in the late 1960's and early 1970's; it occupied three rooms in the headquarters building and counted nearly 6,000 monographs and 400 serial titles in its collection.

The mid-1970's brought about a serious reduction in the library's services and activities. The Association was moving to Ottawa, its new national location, and the future of the library became very uncertain. Libraries across Canada were approached to consider accepting parts of its holdings. Some current books and periodicals were simply given away to both individuals and institutions. What remained was transferred to Ottawa in 1976 and was placed on shelves under broad subject categories, with no regard for a classification scheme arrangement. For the next five years, there was no fully qualified librarian on staff. Except for occasional loans, no routine library activities were carried out in that period. Some serials were still turned over to CISTI and longstanding subscriptions were allowed to expire.

In the early 1980's, the Association held a Workshop on Priorities: it was decided that there was a need, if not for a library in the traditional sense of the word, then for what was termed a "resource centre". As a result of these deliberations, a librarian was hired in April of 1981. A year and a half later, the library finds itself in an altered state.

The library is now staffed by one full time professional librarian, who from time to time receives some clerical assistance from within the Association. There is no library budget per se. All requested purchases must be approved by senior administration, and so far they have stayed within the limits of the interest generated by the invested Bradley fund mentioned earlier.

A complete inventory of monographs was taken to determine just what the Ottawa collection contained. Over 5,000 volumes were identified, most of which were out of date. They cover the field of dentistry and allied specialties such as

pharmacology, radiology, microbiology, anatomy, etc. Many books will eventually be weeded; those designated for retention will at some point be recatalogued to conform with National Library of Medicine classification and subject headings, as well as AACR 2.

Serials are not yet under full control, although a kardex has been established and some titles have already been entered. The library receives close to 150 journals, newsletters and bulletins. Many, such as the publications of other dental associations, are obtained in exchange for the Canadian Dental Association Journal. For the most part, all journals collected concentrate specifically on dentistry - both its clinical and business aspects. It is hoped that a few more key titles will be added to the present holdings. At this stage, the only audio-visual component of the collection is the Dentafacts audio-cassettes. No clear plans have been made for future acquisitions in this area.

Three major groups of users are served by the library: staff in the building, corporate members including the Association's Councils, Committees and the provincial dental associations, and individual member dentists from all parts of Canada. To a lesser extent, the library also serves dental auxiliaries, other health associations and professionals, students and the general public.

The first key service offered to all groups is national lending of library materials. Books and copies of periodical articles are mailed to requesters, with the return postage paid by the Association. The second major service is the availability of computerized literature searches on the MEDLARS data bases. This system was implemented in February of 1982 and has grown in popularity ever since. A traditional reference service is also at the users' disposal. Some thought has been given to providing ordering assistance to dentists who wish to purchase dental publications.

In order to promote some awareness of its own existence and of the various services offered, the library has been involved in promotional work. A regular library column in the Association's Journal has been developed, together with a number of courtesy cards used in the mailings of library materials. Library tours and user orientations have been arranged for all interested members.

To date, all services including MEDLARS searches have been provided free of charge, both to internal and external users. Faced with a steadily increasing volume of requests and having absorbed to date all costs incurred through interlibrary loans, the Association is now contemplating the establishment of a fee structure for its library services.

The major publication of the Association is the monthly Canadian Dental Association Journal. An annual subscription for non-members costs $35.00. The Association also prepares an annual National Dental Health Month kit available free to all health care professionals. Pamphlets cover many aspects of dental treatments and procedures and outline the steps to achieve optimum oral health; these are priced publications. Anyone interested in dental health films is referred to a distributor in the Toronto area. Further information about these publications can be obtained from:

Department of Communications
Canadian Dental Association
1815 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3Y6
Telephone: (613) 523-1770

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RESUME

- FRANK DITROLIO

L'Association dentaire canadienne, fondée en 1902, a 12 000 dentistes comme membres. Son but principal est l'avancement de la science dentaire et la promotion des intérêts professionnels des membres.

Située originaire à Toronto, la bibliothèque a été nommée en 1967 la Sydney Wood Bradley Memorial Library en honneur de son donateur, un orthodontiste d'Ottawa, qui avait fait un legs de 50 000 $ à la bibliothèque.

L'Association avait déménagé à Ottawa et une partie de la collection avait été donnée, à des individus et à d'autres institutions, le reste transféré à Ottawa. Ainsi il y a eu une réduction des services et des activités de la bibliothèque. Peu de service a été offert jusqu'à 1981 quand une bibliothécaire qualifiée a été engagée. Depuis cette date, on a fait un inventaire complet des monographies et la plupart des 5 000 volumes identifiés seront éventuellement élagués. Un kardex a été installé et on a commencé à y entrer les premiers titres.

Actuellement, comme personnel de la bibliothèque, il n'y a qu'une bibliothécaire professionnelle à plein temps. Il n'existe pas de budget séparé pour la bibliothèque.

La bibliothèque est responsable principalement pour trois groupes d'usagers: le personnel de l'Association, les membres de l'exécutif et les dentistes dans tout le Canada. Comme services, il y a le prêt entre bibliothèques mais il faut surtout souligner le service de téléréférence sur MEDLARS. Jusqu'ici ce service informatisé a été gratuit mais l'Association compte appliquer des frais pour chaque service.

La publication principale de l'Association est son Journal, une revue mensuelle. Pour ceux qui ne sont pas membres le prix d'abonnement est 35 $ par année. L'Association prépare annuellement une trousse pour le "Mois national de santé dentaire," offerte gratuitement aux professionnels de services de santé. Des brochures sont aussi disponibles à des prix variés. Pour ce qui est des films sur la santé dentaire, on réfère les gens intéressés à un distributeur dans la région de Toronto. Pour tout renseignement, on est prié de s'adresser au:

Département de communication
Association dentaire canadienne
1815 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3Y6
Téléphone: (613) 523-1770

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UN SERVICE DE DOCUMENTATION AU MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES DU QUEBEC

- EDWARD A. COLLISTER
Bibliothécaire

Suite au rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur la santé et le bien-être social et la création du ministère des Affaires sociales en 1970[1], les deux centres de documentation du ministère de la Santé et du ministère de la Famille et du Bien-être social ont été regroupés en un seul centre de documentation. En 1973, le centre de documentation a pris l'appellation de "Service de l'informathèque"; qui, en plus du centre principal situé à Québec, comprend une succursale à Montréal.

En 1975, le rôle du Service de l'informathèque se modifiait quelque peu pour devenir un centre de documentation vraiment dynamique et centré sur les besoins d'information du personnel du Ministère. La diffusion sélective d'information, l'exploitation des banques automatisées (DIALOG, INFORMATECH QUEBEC, MEDLARS et ORBIT) aux fins de la recherche bibliographiques, les dossiers documentaires, l'indexation de la revue de presse et la préparation de bibliographies spécialisées faisaient maintenant partie des services offerts, en plus des services habituels que l'on retrouve dans tous les centres de documentation. Les services aux usagers prenaient ainsi une importance accrue.

Les objectifs du Service de l'informathèque sont: acquérir, organiser et exploiter la documentation pertinente aux affaires sociales et nécessaire aux tâches et activités du personnel du Ministère; agir comme centre de référence et d'information en ce qui a trait aux documents techniques québécois en affaires sociales; et conseiller et assister le personnel du Ministère dans ses démarches pour obtenir l'information dont il a besoin. La politique écrite du développement de la collection va de pair avec ces trois objectifs.

Le personnel du Ministère peut consulter approximativement 40 000 monographies et rapports et dépouiller environ 500 périodiques; sources d'information primordiales pour une clientèle qui nécessite l'information la plus à jour possible. Bref, tous les aspects du système socio-sanitaire se rapportant aux intérêts du Ministère, à savoir, la construction d'établissements, la fourniture d'équipements spécialisés, les problèmes de la santé publique et de la santé mentale, les problèmes sociaux affectant tous les groupes d'âges, des modèles de prévention qui visent ces problèmes, la main-d'oeuvre médicale et paramédicale, la législation sociale et sanitaire ainsi que les coûts d'opération. Les domaines des garderies et de la délinquance juvénile sont la responsabilité de la succursale de Montréal. Toute documentation concernant la réalité sociale québecoise est importante, mais les lecteurs comparent souvent divers aspects relatifs aux réalités sociales des provinces canadiennes avec les réalités sociales des Etats-Unis et celles des pays européens. Par conséquent, des efforts constants sont faits pour obtenir une documentation à point qui permettra cette recherche.

En considérant la nature de la collection et son cheminement, il est intéressant de noter certaines particularités. Grâce à une entente prise avec la Bibliothèque de la législature du Québec, le Service de l'informathèque reçoit en sous-dépôt la documentation produite par le "Department of Health and Human Services" aux Etats-Unis. De plus, il acquiert la plupart des publications de

l'Organisation mondiale de la santé. Enfin, un effort considérable est entrepris pour identifier et obtenir les documents produits par le ministère des Affaires sociales. Cet effort est appuyé par la politique du dépôt légal interne. Ces trois tranches de la collection constituent des sources d'information fort utiles.

Depuis 1979, les centres de documentation de quelques conseils régionaux de la santé et des services sociaux collaborent au fichier collectif des monographies du Service de l'informathèque en fournissant les données bibliographiques des volumes acquis et des documents produits par ces conseils. Egalement, le centre de documentation du Conseil des affaires sociales et de la famille participe à l'élaboration du fichier collectif. Ce fichier collectif sur microfiches, avec accès par auteur, titre, cote "Library of Congress" et descripteur permet le repérage efficace d'une masse documentaire considérable spécialisée en affaires sociales.

Une décision administrative prise en 1981 a fait en sorte que la Direction générale de l'aide sociale et la Direction des politiques de sécurité du revenu sont parties du ministère des Affaires sociales pour se greffer au ministère du Travail et de la Main-d'oeuvre. Ce ministère, qui porte maintenant le nom de ministère du Travail, de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Sécurité du revenu, recevra, dans un avenir rapproché, les parties de la collection du Service de l'informathèque touchant ces domaines.

Le Service de l'informathèque publie régulièrement des documents qui sont destinés aux usagers. Par l'entremise du Bulletin des périodiques et du Bulletin des monographies et publications officielles, le personnel prend connaissance des récentes acquisitions de volumes et du contenu des nouveaux numéros de périodiques. Les lecteurs peuvent emprunter les volumes signalés et demander des photocopies d'articles. Ces deux publications provoquent un nombre considérable de demandes. Le Service de l'informathèque prépare de temps en temps des bibliographies thématiques dans le cadre des Séries bibliographiques. Des sujets d'actualité dans le domaine des affaires sociales font l'objet de cette publication. Les textes des allocutions prononcées par les autorités du Ministère sont recueillis annuellement et publiés sous le titre de Discours officiels. Les publications du Service de l'informathèque lui permettent une bonne relation avec les usagers.

En résumé, le personnel du Service de l'Informathèque du ministère des Affaires sociales essaie toujours de mieux cerner les besoins documentaires, de toujours mieux organiser sa collection et d'évaluer régulièrement les services aux usagers.

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[1] Grenier D., rédactrice. Les affaires sociales au Québec. Québec: Ministère des Affaires sociales, 1980, pp 23-24

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LIBRARY SERVICES AT QUEBEC'S MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES

- EDWARD A. COLLISTER
Librarian

The work of the Commission of Inquiry on Health and Social Welfare and the subsequent creation of the "Ministère des Affaires sociales" in 1970[1] resulted in the merger of the libraries and collections of the "Ministère de la Santé" and the "Ministère de la Famille et du Bien-être social". In 1973, the newly formed library became the "Service de l'informathèque". Today, in addition to the main library situated in Québec City, there is a branch library in Montréal.

The appointment of a new director in 1975 set in motion a series of events that modified the library's role to that of a more dynamic information centre better prepared to respond to information needs. In addition to the existing services, the "Service de l'informathèque" proposed to develop new services such as the selective dissemination of information, the use of data bases marketed by DIALOG, INFORMATECH QUEBEC, MEDLARS and ORBIT for an in-depth reference service, the preparation of bibliographies and the organization and use of vertical file material and newspaper clippings. As a result, user services became better equipped to meet demands.

In accordance with its written collections development policy, the "Service de l'informathèque" has three objectives: to acquire, organize and use literature which is pertinent to the social affairs sector and thus vital to the work and activities of the Ministère; to act as a reference and information centre for documents about social affairs in Québec; and to assist and advise the personnel of the Ministère in the quest for needed information.

Information needs of the Ministère's staff are reflected in the nature of approximately 40,000 monographs and 500 periodicals that constitute the collection. Various aspects of the social-service and health-care delivery systems are important and include, for example, construction of facilities; standards for specialized instruments; public and mental health problems; social problems that affect all age groups and programmes designed to prevent these problems; medical and paramedical personnel; social and health legislation; and the cost of health and social services. The collection of the branch library in Montréal is specialized in the areas of day-care and juvenile delinquency. While the literature about the situation in Québec is important, most researchers wish to develop comparative studies using data about the other Canadian provinces, the United States and Europe. Therefore, constant efforts are made to acquire current, relevant monographs and periodicals which will enable such comparative studies.

The collection is characterized by a number of interesting features. For example, an agreement with the "Bibliothèque de la législature du Québec" enables the "Service de l'informathèque" to receive, through partial deposit, publications of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, the library purchases most publications of the World Health Organization. Considerable effort is made to identify and procure the reports prepared by the Ministère; this is supported by an internal deposit policy. These three segments provide useful sources of information for researchers.

In 1979, the libraries of some regional health and social service councils began to contribute their bibliographic data in microfiche format to the union catalogue. The library of the "Conseil des affaires sociales et de la famille" also contributes data to the union catalogue. This COM union catalogue, with access by author, title, Library of Congress call number and subject heading, is a well used reference work for identifying and locating documents in the

network. Certain reports produced by these councils are catalogued and provide valuable information for readers.

An administrative decision taken in 1981 resulted in the transfer of the social welfare and income security branches to the "Ministère du Travail et de la Main-d'oeuvre"; this library will receive relevant monographs and periodicals from the collection of the "Service de l'informathèque" in the near future.

The "Service de l'informathèque" regularly publishes documents intended for the researchers. The Bulletin des périodiques and the Bulletin des monographies et publications officielles enable researchers to identify recent monographic acquisitions and read the tables of contents of major periodicals received in the library. This service generates a considerable number of requests to borrow books and have photocopies of articles. From time to time, the "Service de l'informathèque" prepares and publishes bibliographies about topics of current interest in the social affairs sector. These bibliographies appear under the collected title Séries bibliographiques. Speeches delivered by senior civil servants and the Minister are collected annually and published in the Discours officiels. These publications enable the library to establish strong links with users.

To conclude, the "Service de l'informathèque" at the"Ministère des Affaires sociales" seeks to determine new information needs, improve the organization of the collection and evaluate the effectiveness of user services.

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1 Grenier D., Editor. Les affaires sociales au Québec. Québec: Ministère des Affaires sociales, 1980, pp. 23-24

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CANADIAN MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS - A GROUP WITH STRONG BACKING
REPORT ON THE ACMC MEETING OCTOBER 1982

- GWYNNETH HEATON
Head, Science and Medicine Library
University of Toronto

The Canadian Medical School Librarians have successfully defended their Special Resource Committee of Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (ACMC). The librarians met in October 1982 at the ACMC annual meeting; a sub-committee met with the Task Force on Committees to explain why the Special Resource Committee should continue. The Task Force indicated that they were impressed by the Committee and the ACMC President announced the next day that the committee would continue. It was therefore agreed that since this group was to continue as a committee under ACMC, it would not attempt to establish a special group under CHLA.

At the Special Resource Committee meeting members decided to obtain outside reviewers for its proposed bibliography of medical and health materials for Canadian public libraries. The survey of granting agencies revealed that most of them do not have policies to grant funds for information programmes.

Teleconferencing was considered for future meetings but it was decided that members preferred to meet annually as long as possible.

Reports were received from the Health Sciences Resource Centre (HSRC) and from the Departmental Library of Health and Welfare Canada, as well as from the committee's representative on the HSRC Advisory Committee. There was some discussion about the role of the HSRC at CISTI. It was decided that members' ideas on the subject should be sent to a one-man committee, Audrey Kerr, who will report back to the Special Resource Committee.

It was agreed that Frances Groen will discuss the possibility with the American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC) of their including all Canadian medical school libraries as a sub-set of their annual statistics.

As one of the members, Audrey Kerr, is currently on the Advisory Board for Scientific and Technical Information (ABSTI) of CISTI, we heard a report from her. She indicated that the Advisory Board could be used better and that any library group has the right to bring forward its concerns.

Problems with the Hannah Foundation's microfiche of medical journals in Canada were considered, including difficulty in determining what is contained on the microfiche and the dates of publications beyond stated coverage. It was agreed that comments on problems would be sent to Phillip Teigen, a member of the Publications Committee at McGill's Osler Library.

The Chairman elected for 1982/3 - 1983/4 is Germain Chouinard with Frances Groen as Secretary and the Statistics Coordinator for 1982/3 is David Holmes.

As outgoing Chairwoman, I wish to express my thanks to all members and to all those who gave me assistance.

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BASIC LIBRARY SKILLS WORKSHOP

- JAN GREENWOOD
Consulting Librarian, OMA

A two-day workshop entitled "Basic Library Skills for Hospital Personnel", sponsored by the Ontario Medical Association (OMA), was held at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Toronto on October 21 and 22. In spite of the difficulties inherent in marketing a workshop of this type - aimed primarily at part-time library staff whose primary duties lie elsewhere in their institutions - 40 people from Ontario and beyond registered. The speakers, apart from me, were Deidre Green, Staff Librarian at Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Verla Empey, Director, Library Services, at Wellesley Hospital in Toronto.

Thanks to the assistance of many people, including the staff in each of the three libraries involved, and the excellent facilities provided by The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, the workshop received an overwhelmingly enthusiastic response from the registrants, as indicated by their vigorous participation and evaluation forms. It is evident that there continues to be a real need for short continuing education courses of this type. For those who have asked in recent months for more information pertaining to our program, the outline is reproduced here. As can be seen, the workshop really did set out to provide a broad overview of hospital library operations; among the suggestions for future programs were a slightly more advanced version of the one given, a two-day concentrated cataloguing session and a day on physical planning. Given how rewarding (if exhausting!) it was to mount this workshop, the O.M.A. is considering all of these ideas with a view to next year's program. One registrant suggested that the O.M.A. begin a "seeding" program to place part-time library staff from small hospitals in professionally run libraries for short periods - any offers? Anyone interested should contact me at:

Ontario Medical Association
240 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2P4

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Thursday, October 21, 1982

0900 - 1015 INTRODUCTION TO SPEAKERS AND PARTICIPANTS

Panel: ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY; WHAT TO DO IF YOU INHERIT ONE

- What is a hospital library?
- The Library Committee
- Establishing policies and procedures
- How to promote the hospital library

Moderator: JAN GREENWOOD

1045 - 1200 LIBRARY TOURS

- Queen Elizabeth: DEIDRE GREEN
- Mount Sinai: ELEANOR HAYES

1330 - 1500 SELECTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

- What constitutes a basic collection?
- Selection policies
- Selection aids: core lists

Speaker: JAN GREENWOOD

1515 - 1600 THE ACQUISITIONS PROCESS

- Acquisition tools
- Policies
- Mechanics of ordering; how and where
- Getting the most for your money

Speaker: DEIDRE GREEN

Friday, October 22, 1982

0900 - 1030 ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

- Simplified cataloguing and classification procedures
- Other systems for arranging journals, reprints, etc.

Speaker: VERLA EMPEY

1100 - 1230 INTRODUCTION TO REFERENCE WORK

- Definition and purpose
- How to conduct a basic reference interview
- Hands-on experience with reference tools

Speaker: VERLA EMPEY

1400 - 1500 SHARING RESOURCES

- What is networking?
- Inter-library loans
- What is a union list?
- Who can help me?

Speaker: JAN GREENWOOD

1515 - 1630 Panel: TIME MANAGEMENT AND ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING

- But I'm only in the library five hours a week...
- What happens when I'm not there?
- The difficult patron
- Overdue books and other headaches

1630 - 1700 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

- MARILYN SCHAFFER
Head, Health Sciences Resource Centre

MEDLINE Backfiles Online

The big news and the best news is that NLM is going to make all the MEDLINE Backfiles available online beginning December 13, 1982, the date the databases are reloaded with 1983 MeSH terms! This is all possible with the additional storage capacity NLM now has on its new IBM 3033 MP (multi-processor) system.

Training Schedule - Introductory Courses

	English	French
January	18 - 20	
February	22 - 24	
March	22 - 24	
April		12 - 14
May	3 - 5	
June	27 - 29	

Seminars are open to all who wish to attend at a cost of $30.00 per registrant. Additional courses will be added in either official language as required. Please call us at (613) 993-1604 to register.

Canadian MEDLARS Program

The Canadian MEDLARS network has grown since January 1981 to its current level of 137 centres. To date this year more than 60 people have been trained to use MEDLARS, many from the 17 new centres.

The Introductory Course which formerly covered all MEDLARS databases in 4 days has been streamlined to a 3 day session dedicated to the MEDLINE database, use of the MeSH vocabulary, indexing principles, system commands and capabilities. All introductory courses will be held in CISTI's modern training facilities, which feature individual demonstration screens at each desk.

A new two-day Toxicology Course, centred on the TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, RTECS and TDB databases is being developed for presentation in 1983.

Since the number of changes to the system is minimal this year, our one-day Update Seminar will be replaced by an update package, to be mailed to all centres by early December.

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NOUVELLES DU CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTE, ICIST

- MARILYN SCHAFER
Chef, CBSS

Fichiers rétrospectifs de MEDLINE offerts en direct

Voici une bonne nouvelle. La NLM offrira en direct tous les fichiers rétrospectifs de MEDLINE à compter du 13 décembre 1982, date à laquelle les bases de données seront rechargées avec les descripteurs MeSH 1983. Cette amélioration du service est rendu possible grâce à la capacité de mémoire accrue du nouveau système IBM 3033 MP (multiprocesseur) de la NLM.

Calendrier des cours d'introduction

	Anglais	Français
Janvier	18 au 20	
Février	22 au 24	
Mars	22 au 24	
Avril		12 au 14
Mai	3 au 5	
Juin	27 au 29	

Ces séminaires s'adressent à toutes les personnes intéressées. L'inscription est de 30 $ par personne. D'autres cours, dans chacune des deux langues officielles, pourront être offerts selon la demande. Vous pouvez vous inscrire à ces cours en nous téléphonant au (613) 993-1604.

Le programme MEDLARS au Canada

Le réseau canadien de MEDLARS a pris de l'essor depuis janvier 1981 et compte présentement 157 centres. Cette année, plus de 60 personnes, dont plusieurs provenaient des 17 nouveaux centres, ont suivi les séminaires d'introduction à MEDLARS.

Le cours d'introduction, qui auparavant portait sur tous les fichiers de MEDLARS en quatre jours, a été ramené à trois jours consacrés à la base de données MEDLINE. Le cours traitera de l'utilisation du vocabulaire MeSH, des principes d'indexation, des instructions et des possibilités du système. Tous les cours d'introduction seront donnés dans la salle de formation de l'ICIST qui est dotée d'écrans de démonstration individuels à chaque table de travail.

Un nouveau cours de deux jours sur la toxicologie, axé sur les bases de données TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, RTECS et TDB, est présentement en élaboration et sera offert en 1983.

En raison du nombre minime de changements apportés au système cette année, notre séminaire de mise à jour d'une journée sera remplacé par un dossier de mise à jour qui sera posté à tous les centres au début de décembre.

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CHLA CONFERENCE PROGRAM - 1983

WHEN: June 14 - 15 1983
WHERE: Winnipeg
THEME: Rights and Responsibilities

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, JUNE 14

Morning:

Welcome address and response.

Keynote address: Daniel Le Touzé
Vice President
Canadian Hospital Association

Panel Discussion: Legal and Ethical Issues in Health Information

Moderator: Dr. John Wade
Dean, Faculty of Medicine
University of Manitoba

Panelists: A physician, lawyer, librarian, clergyman and consumer advocate

Afternoon:

Series of presentations by health professionals on Rights and Responsibilities.

1. Information as Preventive Medicine
2. Health Information Centres
3. Professional Associations and Patients
4. Role of the Pharmacist in the Provision of Information
5. Role of the Health Science Library in Patient Education
6. Role of Community Health Programs in the Provision of Information

Evening: ANNUAL BANQUET
Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15

Morning:

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER:

Public Libraries and the Provision of Health Information

Gaylene Pyryhora
Head, Reference Department
Winnipeg Public Library

Hospital libraries and the Provision of Health Information

Kathy Eagleton
Director, Library Services
Brandon General Hospital

Community Health Agencies and the Provision of Health Information

Mary Alice Sell
Community Program Specialist
Comprehensive Epilepsy Program
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Afternoon:

Annual General Meeting

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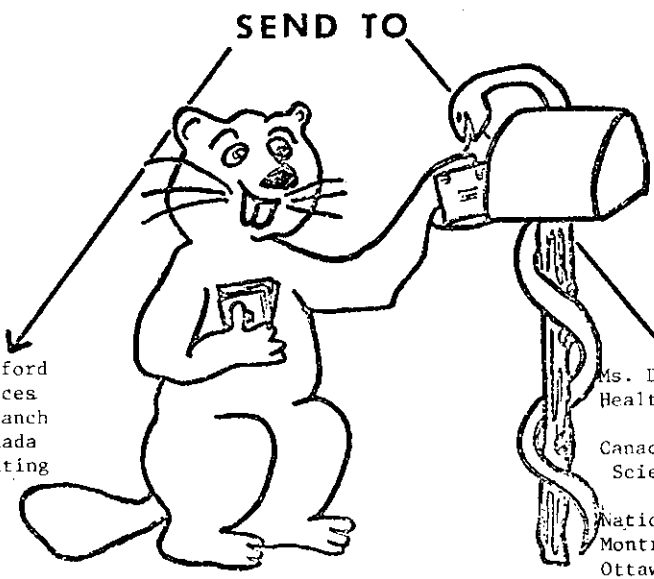
BMC WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU

We Need Your

- NEWS ITEMS
- comments
- Letters
- book reviews
- MEETING NOTICES
- Suggestions
- library-related articles
- ANECDOTES
- chapter news
- Announcements



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* Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana

CHAPTER NEWS - NOVA SCOTIA

CORRESPONDENT: BILL OWEN

The Nova Scotia Health Libraries Association continued its meetings over the summer period. The elected officers for 1982-83 are Joyce Kublin (President),Liz Foy (Vice-President) and Hulda Trider (Secretary).

Work continued on the directory to hospital libraries in our area. The Directory Committee consists of Gene Pelchat, H. Trider and Verona Hall. The coding and entering of the data are halfway completed and we expect to have a draft by early 1983.

We voted to introduce a membership fee of $5.00 to cover increases in our mailing and printing expenses.

In July we held our meeting at the Library of the Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency where the librarian Pat MacNeil gave us an overview of the library's users, services and resources. The Commission puts out catalogues of both its serials and audiovisual holdings. It is the major collection on drug abuse in our area.

In August Libby Schumacher, a Dalhousie library school student, presented an interesting talk entitled 'Ephemeral materials - one organizational method and its rationale'. This covered her sterling efforts organizing the Kellogg Health Sciences Library's pamphlet collection during the summer.

In the Fall we held a workshop on budget restraints and traded ideas on selecting, implementing and coping with various economy measures.

We have a good series of discussion topics and visits lined up for the dreaded winter.

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CHAPTER NEWS - ONTARIO

- CORRESPONDENT: SUDI SEDANI

The first meeting of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group (TMLG) was hosted by Eva Gulbinowicz, librarian of the Centre of Forensic Sciences, on October 25.

Ms. Gulbinowicz gave an informative and entertaining presentation on the activities of the centre. The purpose of the centre is to provide evidence to law enforcement and official investigative agencies, through scientific analysis, of cases involving injuries or death in unusual circumstances and in crime against persons and property. Expert testimony is provided, when required, to courts of law and coroners inquests. Research is continually conducted at the Centre to improve and expand forensic sciences services.

The guest speaker at the TMLG meeting was Ms. Robin Laperriere from the Overseas Book Centre (OBC). The OBC sends books, free of charge, to many organizations in developing countries. At the moment they send material to about 70 medical institutions. To qualify for aid, anyone can apply to the OBC via an assistance form available from them. The OBC has offices across Canada with its headquarters in Ottawa. (321 Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7Z2). If you have contacts with health libraries or librarians in developing countries, please inform them of the services provided by the OBC.

The OBC receives books from many publishers, frequently in large quantities. Unfortunately, Ms. Laperriere has encountered difficulties in pursuading medical publishers to donate items. The OBC would welcome any donations of books and the key medical journals. Please think of them the next time you are weeding your collection.

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UPCOMING MEETINGS

- MLA CHAPTER CONFERENCE IN TORONTO - 1983

Toronto has been selected as the site of the next annual meeting of the Upper New York State/Ontario Chapter of the Medical Library Association to be held in October, 1983. Verla Empey, Wellesley Hospital, is the conference chairperson.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Ontario Medical Association's (OMA) 1982 Booklists are now available from the Library at 240 St. George Street, Toronto M5R 2P4. A change in format has led to the publication of two rather than three lists: Suggested list of medical books and journals and Supplement one: suggested list of health sciences books and journals. Priority purchases in the medical listing are now denoted by an asterisk. ISBN numbers have been included whenever possible.

Pat Buczkowski, Library Technician at the O.M.A. was entirely responsible for the verification of hundreds of titles and also for the typing.

The library is grateful to many people who provided assistance, but welcomes any others who would be willing to lend their expertise to the 1984 edition; work begins again in a few months. Assistance with Supplement 1, in particular, was in very short supply this year.

A Health Sciences Library Basic Manual: for library staff in small health care institutions. 1982. $13.00 plus postage and handling.

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CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA

BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF COPY

1. Name of Individual/Library Reporting (give mailing address):

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2. Personnel Appointments, Activities:

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3. Notable Library News, New Programs, Acquisitions, Grants, Buildings, Services:

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4. Workshops, Continuing Education Activities in your area:_____

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5. Brief Description of Article You are Writing for Future Submission (give estimated completion date):_____

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Full length articles and news items contributed on this form should be submitted to:

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana
c/o Mrs. Bonita A. Stableford
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In many ways the academic libraries, in turn, are resources for the hospital libraries in their own areas. Out of these local interactions develop both formal and informal arrangements for cooperation, since no health collection is ever complete, or completely independent. This occurs most easily in the major medical centres, where staff and students are moving back and forth between the unviersities and the hospitals.

This sharing of resources may be as simple as an occasional telephone request. Or, it may result in the production of union lists of serials, Regular meetings, and other forms of cooperation. With the emergence of the Canadian Health Libraries Association, some of these working groups have evolved into local Chapters of the national organization. The feature of this form of cooperation which is characteristically Canadian is its emergence from the grassroots. Unlike the United States, Canada has had no direct federal funding to encourage the development of regional consortia to serve the information needs of health professionals across the country. Cooperation here is voluntary and local.

Space between Canadian communities can be a formidable barrier, and so can the distance between librarians and other health professionals. For a library manager who may be the only one in a large institution, isolation can be a real threat. In the smaller communities isolation can put serious limitations on the available collection. Indeed, for some libraries the most important item of equipment may be the telephone, because it offers access to far more information than the library itself contains. The secret is to know who or where to call. This compendium attempts to provide some clues.

1. Russell, Phyllis. 1974. A Guide to Canadian health science: information services and sources. Canadian Library Association, Ottawa.

THE CONTEXT OF LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Diversity

From a management point of view health libraries are essentially special libraries, but there is very little uniformity in style or shape among them in Canada. Certain kinds of health libraries do have characteristics in common. Pharmaceutical houses are profit-making organizations, and their libraries show the self-sufficient tendencies of research-oriented competition. Federal and provincial government libraries also show broad similarities which are characteristic of the civil service structure within which they operate.

Academic health libraries are, in a sense, the elite. There are sixteen in Canada. Most have been maintained as separate units in their university library systems. Some are situated in large health sciences centres located in teaching hospitals close to the campus. A few are integrated with their universities' science collections. There are, however, two features which distinguish Canadian academic health sciences libraries. Their librarians meet regularly and work closely together as a small interactive community. Most of these libraries also maintain special off-campus relationships with hospitals and health practitioners in the surrounding area.

Other health libraries in Canada have less in common. Although the subject field of health and disease enbraces all kinds, each library derives it character from the organization which it serves, and each library is highly individual. Collective health manpower in Canada today includes at least 336,000 people.(1) Most of these health workers maintain separate associations to cater to their professional needs, including their information needs. When there are libraries in these associations, they vary widely in what they contain and how they are managed.

Even in hospitals there is a profound difference whether the institution is large or small, teaching in conjunction with a major university, or providing active treatment in a medium-sized community. In these various

settings the library may report to the administration, the education department, or even to a one-man library committee. The budget may be $100,000 and include staff salaries, or $500 and include nothing but medical books.

Role

A library in the health field has a very active role to play. There is a sense of urgency in health care which a simple storehouse of knowledge does not serve. The urgency is based primarily on two factors. Cost accountability is one; but books themselves cannot justify their purchase. It is the ideas inside them that are important, coupled with the time it takes to draw them out. Another factor is the sheer volume of the workload for practitioners involved in health care. The number of patients, consultations, reports, and committees is always more than the day will hold; time is in short supply.

The role of the library is to absorb this time element as a component of information retrieval, and with it to transform books and journals into information packages. This means that the library must have staff, and staff with adequate knowledge of the organization and retrieval of information. It may be surprising, but this is not axiomatic in the health field.

Components

There are five elements in the composition of a health sciences library which can be managed in a number of different ways to contribute to the role it plays in the organization it is trying to serve. The most obvious of these is the collection. What is collected depends entirely on the purposes of the organization which is paying the bill, and on the activities which those purposes generate. There is really no "core" collection that will serve all types of health libraries as an adequate base.

The second most obvious element is the budget which is provided to augment the collection and to underwrite staff to manage it. The size of this budget, and the items included in it, are a very good indication of the stature which the library enjoys in the organization. This is most obvious at the lower end of the scale in the smaller libraries, which are often under-funded and under-staffed because of a complete misunderstanding of their role in the institution.

The facilities which are provided contribute to the functioning of the library in many more subtle ways. Location in the building, space, work area, reading area, equipment, and particularly arrangements for interaction between library staff and library patrons, are the details that make a library easy to use, or intensely frustrating. Usually the policies adopted by the library staff for information transactions and for organizing the collection are based almost entirely on the possibilities offered by their physical surroundings. Wherever physical limits are unnecessarily imposed, the value of the library to the organization is diminished.

The most important element in the library is, of course, the staff, who make all the other components work. The budget, the collection and the facilities all come together to produce information through the acitivities of the staff in charge. These people also provide access to other collections. In addition, they must overcome the ambiguity of their role by publicizing their library and marketing its services, not only to potential clients in the institution, but to the authorities as well.

Management and Marketing

Once a library is established in a health institution, the first consideration is its internal organization. Its layout, the services it hopes to offer, and its manner of coping with the influx of books and journals and their records all require planning. There is an abundance of literature for guidance, beginning with the new edition of the Handbook of Medical Practice published by the Medical Library Association,(2) and two recent British publications. For the smaller units there are excellent manuals available which spell out the technical procedures in detail. The most up-to-date of these is the second edition of a Canadian one published by the Ontario Medical Association.(3) In addition, the regional medical library networks in the United States have produced a variety of useful and inexpensive versions.

Because the role of health libraries is often so ambiguous, and because the status of a library in its own organization must often be renegotiated, there is a major need for a strong marketing strategy. The people who should use the library must be convinced, and the administrators who pay for the library must be converted. Publicity and good service many convince the patrons, but only good budget management will convince the administration.

The budget is the planning document by which the role and activities of the library are integrated into the organization. The literature on special libraries in the industrial sector contains a good deal of information on both promotion and budgeting, which can be readily transferred to health institutions by analogy.(4)

As it gathers momentum, it is often difficult to judge whether the library is fulfilling its role adequately. Not all types of health libraries have been provided with written standards. Most compare themselves with normal practice elsewhere in Canada by matching statistics on reference and circulation, and by exchanging acquisition lists. It takes a considerable amount of energy and footwork, however, to establish a library in a hospital in its rightful role as a department serving the other hospital departments on a basis of equality. Published standards can help by spelling out, in terms of books, staffing and dollars, what a library is designed to do. This represents not so much excellence as an irreducible minimum.

Canadian standards for hospitals were developed and published in the Canadian Medical Library Journal in 1975.(5) In Canada there have been no federal grants for regional development of health library services, as there have been in the United States, and most Canadian hospital libraries are operating in some isolation. The published standards have a unique feature which has not been reproduced in other countries. This is a set of specific minimums in collections, staff and budget. These minimums have been graduated according to the different types of hospitals operating in the community.

Matching hospital categories with the specifications outlined can provide a very useful rule-of-thumb for developing new library services, or for justifying additional staff and budget increments. Tables were subsequently produced by the Ontario Medical Association in its Medical Library Services Committee, and,with the support of the Canadian Health Libraries Association, these were presented to the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation for use by their accreditation teams. The Council confirms that they are in wide use across the country. Nevertheless, in hospitals, as well as in other health libraries, it is the satisfaction of patrons which is the real measure of excellence.

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